

CITY OF NEWARK

# HEALTH

# REPORT

1959

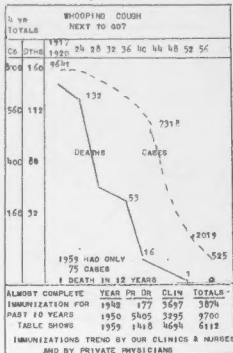
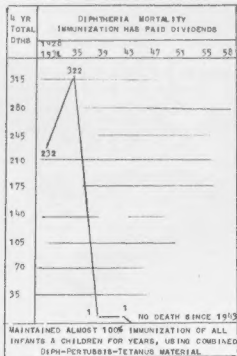
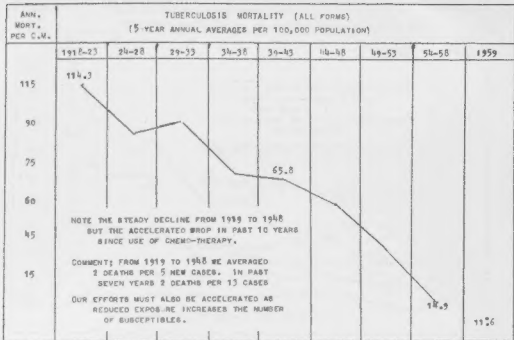
Leo P. Carlin, Mayor  
Newark, New Jersey

Aaron H. Haskin, M.D., M.P.H.  
Director of Health & Welfare

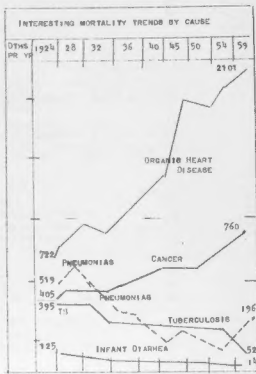
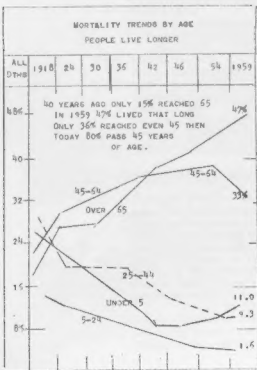
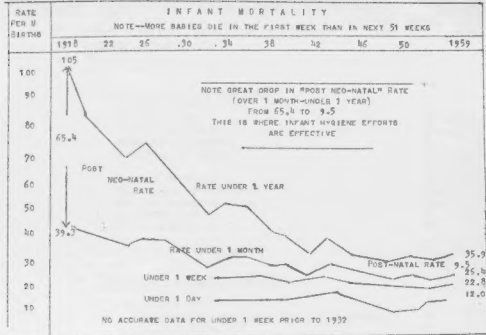
Pascal J. Balocchi, M.D.  
Health Officer

A.R.











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## WHAT YOUR HEALTH BUDGET PURCHASES

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Some people do not realize the many valuable services paid for by the Health Division budget. Too often it is felt that we merely investigate neighborhood nuisances or placard for contagious diseases. Following is some of the work made possible by our budget.

NOT ONLY - Environmental sanitation; dog licensing and rabies control; infant boarding home supervision; handling and study of vital statistics and many others; -

### BUT ALSO

- 1 - Medical Care of the Poor - Almost \$400,000 is spent for the medical care of the poor - clinic treatments, home calls by doctors and nurses for the sick poor, etc.
- 2 - Disease Control and Prevention - Thousands of screen-testing x-rays and blood tests for early detection of Tuberculosis and Syphilis cases which would be a hazard to the entire public, if not discovered in time, and which can be much more certainly cured in the early stages. Program of isolation and quarantine to control contagion and continuous campaign for immunization against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Small-pox, and recently Influenza and Poliomyelitis.
- 3 - Healthy Babies - Mothers visited monthly to insure proper care, even to instruct in behavior problems which often lead to warped mental developments in adult life. (Anticipatory guidance).
- 4 - School Health - Insure good health and correction of physical defects in 17,000 parochial school children, as is done in the public schools, by the Board of Education.
- 5 - Children's Dental Care - Free treatments in dispensary and nine neighborhood clinics for approximately 6,000 different public and parochial school children, unable to pay.
- 6 - Clean Food - Secure maximum sanitation and pure food in every food establishment where the public has no other protection, plus compulsory lectures for every food handler, or employer, to prevent food infections.
- 7 - Pure Milk - Insure a pure supply of milk (2,000,000 quarts per week) and the major food of infants and children. It must be clean, pasteurized and bottled.
- 8 - And Still Further - Control of Hay Fever (weed extermination), clean well and pool water. Keeping the public informed as to how each individual can help improve the health of himself, his family and his neighbors.



CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL (ELECTED)  
ALL CITY FUNDS, ORDINANCES, APPOINTMENTS ETC.

DIVISION OF HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION  
ALL EMPLOYEES - CIVIL SERVICE

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH & WELFARE  
HAS CHARGE OF  
HOSPITALS, RELIEF, HEALTH, ETC

DIVISION ENFORCES ALL  
STATE HEALTH LAWS  
AND ORDINANCES

DIVISION OF HEALTH

HEALTH OFFICER  
EXEC HEAD  
EXECUTIVE DIVISION  
ADMINISTRATION, VITAL  
STATISTICS, EDUCATION  
MAINTENANCE, ETC.

LABORATORIES  
CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL, SEROLOGICAL  
SERVES ALL BUREAUS

DISPENSARY CLINICS  
TREATMENT OF INDIGENT PATIENTS  
AND HOME SICK CALLS  
DOCTORS & NURSES

PAROCHIAL  
SCHOOL  
MEDICAL INSPECTION  
&  
HEALTH EDUCATION

CHILD  
HYGIENE BUREAU  
&  
BABY  
KEEP-WELL  
STATIONS

SANITATION

DISEASE CONTROL

FOOD & DRUG  
CONTROL

MEAT  
INSPECTION

ENVIRONMENTAL  
SANITATION  
&  
DOG CONTROL

DENTAL BUREAU  
TREATS  
MOSTLY CHILDREN

CHEST DISEASE  
CONTROL  
&  
CLINICS

OCCUPATIONAL  
CLINIC  
DOMESTIC  
&  
SPECIAL  
GROUPS

VENERAL DISEASE  
CLINICS & CONTROL

VISUAL AID BUREAU  
FOOD HANDLER SCHOOL  
&  
IN-SERVICE TRAINING

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE  
OTHER THAN TB  
OR VENEREAL



DIVISION OF HEALTH  
Newark, N.J.

HEALTH OFFICER - - - - -Pascal J. Baiocchi, M.D.

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER  
Robert F. Morgan  
Administration

\*\*\*\*\*

MEDICAL AND DENTAL BUREAU HEADS

CHILD HYGIENE - Julius Levy, M.D. OCCUPATIONAL - William T. Ramage, M.D.  
CHEST DISEASES Irving Willner, M.D. CONTAGION - Joseph W. Gardam, M.D.  
VENEREAL DISEASE - Edmond Edelson, M.D. DENTAL - J.E.H. Guthrie, D.D.S.

MEDICAL RECEIVING OFFICER      CHIEF PHARMACIST      CHIEF VETERINARIAN  
M J. Frattantano, M.D.      \* Vincent Mascia, Ph.G.      John Devine, D.V.S.

CHIEF SUPV. of LABORATORIES

Carl Cordasco, B.S., Ph.G.

SEROLOGICAL LAB.      CHEMICAL LAB.      BACTERIOLOGICAL LAB.  
Meyer Levy, B.S.      Sara Rothberg, B.A.      Fred Coltrell

\*\*\*\*\*

SUPERVISING CHIEF INSPECTORS

SANITATION      -- Edward A. Smith  
CONTAGION      -- William S. Jennings  
FOOD & DRUG      -- David E. Morgan  
MEAT INSP.      -- Joseph Hearl

SUPERVISING NURSES

CITY DISPENSARY      -- Sarah Welch, R.N.  
CHILD HYGIENE      -- Edith D' Amato, R.N., B.S.  
CHEST DISEASES      -- Frances Dlugosz, R.N.  
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS      Mary Hoban, R.N., B.S., M.A.

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Supervisor- Audio-Visual Health Education--Pierce C. Fellows

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\* Oscar Stevens retired May 31, 1959



HEALTH REPORT  
Newark, New Jersey

Pascal J. Baiocchi, M.D. - Health Officer

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conferred with Mr. Berlin, Mayor - Members of the City Council,  
Director Aaron Haskin, M.D., and Citizens of Newark, N.J.

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The City of Newark continued its good health during 1959, (Tuberculosis mortality 1.2 per 100, and Infant Mortality 35.9 per 1,000 live births, and a slight increase in all causes of death). We had no prevalence of any or contagious disease. A special credit is again due the cooperation of the general public and the medical profession, as well as many private agencies working with us.

There were 1,175 deaths from all causes including 1,068 non-resident deaths mostly in nursing hospitals, compared with 1,171 deaths in 1958. Based on a population of 247,600, this gives a crude mortality rate of 4.73 per 1,000, which is below the normal for the last eleven years. Most major causes of death increased; pneumonia - All forms, 26; stroke - 26; cancer - 178; heart disease - 42. Arterio-sclerosis was the only major cause to decrease from 178 to 142.

Heart and heart causes about 1/3 of all deaths and of the 214 such deaths, about 100 had been reported half a century ago. With the reduction in other causes any crude mortality rate, this deterioration type cause is bound to increase.

There were 1,184 births or a crude rate of 4.76 per 1,000, or about normal for the last eleven years. The rate usually increases during wartime and from 1900 to 1918. Since the last war, however, we have continued a high rate. As Newark is a non-resident city, births in our hospitals, the adopted rate is lower, (see statistical tables).

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Tuberculosis Mortality

The 1959 rate of 1.2 per 100 is identical with 1958 which was 1.2 per 100. The five new low record. Treatment of bedrest, nutrition, roentgenization and lung collapse, steadily reduced this rate from 185 in 1918 to 1.2 in 1959. In the last thirteen years, a further reduction of 80% must surely be due to use of so-called "wonder drugs". In measuring the health of a community, tuberculosis mortality is one of the first rates to consider as it is so directly affected by poor living conditions, malnutrition, over-crowding, low income and general health knowledge by the public. It is also one of the conditions which can be so greatly benefited by a good health program. Fortunately, the disease requires the least intimate exposure to spread, but surely in over-crowded slum conditions, such intimate contact must be increased. The rate is





## Tuberculosis Mortality (cont'd)

therefore, always higher in such sections. That explains why it is higher among Negroes in large Northern cities, due to unfortunate housing handicaps.

The rate among Negroes in Newark, had been reduced through properly directed effort from 284 in 1942; 187 in 1947; and 27.2 in 1959, a reduction of 85% in 16 years.

## Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, like Tuberculosis mortality is an excellent measuring rod of public health work. There were 498 deaths under one year, among 13,881 births or a rate of 35.9 per 1000 births, slightly higher than our eleven year normal. When Child Hygiene work started in this department 40 years ago, the rate was over 100. Had that rate continued there would have been 1,400 baby deaths last year instead of 498.

The bulk of this mortality reduction has been intestinal, contagious and respiratory diseases. Intestinal causes averaged 220 deaths then, today 4 or 5. Respiratory averaged 200 per year; today 40. Contagious deaths of infants numbered 100; today only 10. Congenital conditions has decreased as a class, from 100 to about 27. As one third of baby deaths occur the first day and another third the next six days, infant hygiene can do little with those babies. The post-natal rate for deaths over a month under a year is only 9.5 per M; forty years ago it was 65.4

## Care of Sick Poor

Among the kinds of public service carried out by the Health Division but not covered by many, is care of the sick poor. 20% of our budget (\$380,000) is used for this purpose. We provide all of that work other than hospital care. We paid for 5532 home calls by physicians and 3234 home calls by nurses for which we pay the V.H.A. Doctor calls \$4.00 for day calls, \$6.00 for night calls and 4.25 for each nurse call.

We conduct a dispensary giving treatment for practically every specialized condition. 4,884 different patients made 58,222 visits and were given 85,788 free prescriptions. These figures do not include venereal disease or tuberculosis patients. Dental clinics serve not only adults, but also all poor children in both Parochial and Public Schools, in 9 neighborhood clinics.

## Infant Welfare

(Mental Hygiene) Our Child Hygiene nurses made 73,390 home calls at which they not only see that mothers have pediatric service, either private or at one of our baby stations, but also instruct as to diet, sanitary feeding, immunization and other physical needs, and instruct mothers in properly handling behavior problems which, if not handled intelligently would often lead to juvenile delinquency and warped adult personalities. They supervised 11,624 babies. We also license and supervise all boarding homes for infants.

## Food Handler Lectures

To prevent food infections, we not only inspect all food places, but we have a compulsory food-handling lecture Course (4 one hour lectures, which must be



### Food Handler Lectures (cont'd)

taken by employers and employers. About 1,000 food handlers each year attend--10,000 already took it.

### Spanish Speaking (for Porto Ricans)

As the number of Spanish speaking families mostly from Porto Rico, prompted a large group of our staff members to voluntarily take a course in Spanish, paying their own fees. We are trying to have that type of employees. The recent influx of Porto Ricans, has been such that we estimate there are 15,000 in Newark at this time. It is based on the family histories of over 2,000 new born Porto Rican babies under supervision.

### Polio Vaccination

In the development of back vaccine for polio, we started a program to secure its maximum use, co-operating with schools and in our own clinics with 40,000 injections in 1958; 67,775 in 1959; 86,428 in 1960, and 86,389 in 1961, including 3,412 further use in injections. An extensive study and report of polio immunization and case development, etc. is on page 29 (Cont. is. Fairall).

### Slum, Plumbing & Industrial Inspections

In 1961, a group of the staff of our environmental sanitation staffs were transferred to a central division of inspections which had heretofore included building inspections, etc.

### General Mortality

From the 1960 census, the crude rate of 11.6 per 1,000 on estimated population of 1960, compared with 1958. As Newark is a hospital center for many communities, our resident deaths far exceed deaths of Newarkers out of town. If we subtract non-residents 1958, we have an adjusted rate of 7.2 compared with 8.9 in 1958.

The following table shows the estimated population, crude deaths and death rate, as well as adjusted deaths and death rate since 1940. Our population estimate shows a 20% increase of a large natural increase (births over deaths, since the 1950 census. We know that most of this increase has been offset by exodus to the suburbs.



# CRUDE AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pop. in 1000's</u>	<u>Crude Deaths</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adjust. Deaths</u>	<u>Adjust. Rate</u>
1940	429	5,025	11.7	4,761	11.1
1941	429	4,983	11.6	4,415	10.3
1942	429	5,090	11.9	4,659	10.8
1943	440	5,523	12.6	5,043	11.5
1944	440	5,052	11.6	4,535	10.3
1945	443	5,141	11.6	4,586	10.4
1946	443	4,937	11.1	4,395	9.9
1947	445	5,097	11.2	4,411	9.9
1948	445	5,222	11.7	4,382	9.8
1949	443	5,595	11.5	4,229	9.5
1950	443	5,126	11.5	4,292	9.6
1951	443	5,161	11.5	4,249	9.6
1952	440	5,411	12.3	4,515	10.2
1953	440	5,387	12.2	4,389	10.0
1954	443	5,089	11.5	4,027	9.1
1955	443	5,192	11.7	4,097	9.2
1956	443	5,041	11.4	3,995	9.0
1957	447	5,296	11.8	4,250	9.5
1958	447	4,971	11.1	3,950	8.9
1959	447	5,166	11.6	4,108	9.2

## Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, including non-residence and the known cause of death, from tuberculosis in out of town sanatoria were as follows:

	1944	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Org. Heart Dis. --	1728	1774	1745	1671	1542	1417	2101
Stroke --	775	429	745	66	762	718	760
Arteriosclerosis --	478	443	418	412	517	435	544
Congenital Deb. --	301	299	359	387	365	377	389
Pneu. & Resp. Dis. --	258	228	324	333	386	310	342
Malnutrition --	449	441	222	190	218	178	242
Tuberculosis --	211	97	68	72	72	52	52

## Tuberculosis

The 1959 tuberculosis deaths of all forms was a mortality rate of 11.6 per 1000. When we started our control efforts about 10 years ago that rate averaged 20.0. Had that rate prevailed, we would have had 894 such deaths this year instead of 52. It is particularly encouraging, however, as a steady but slow decline many years has accelerated with the recent use of chemotherapy started, five years ago. Our field nurses give home injections to non-ambulatory needy patients.



### Heart Disease

The major cause of mortality is naturally, organic heart disease, with 1101 deaths, or 14% of all causes, an increase of 9% from 1958 which was the highest ever. There can be little question that much of the increase in recent years, due to the increased life span. To illustrate this, 1239 of the heart deaths, or 84% of the total, were over 65 years of age. Increased tempo in living habits, worry and hysteria naturally contribute. The 1st world war brought it to a new high then of 1663 in 1918. It dropped for some years then but the depression brought it to another new high of 1647 in 1929. World War 2 produced another new peak of 1975. It dropped in 1946 to 1663, but as anticipated, world tension and, of course, older age has brought it up again.

### Longer Life - Age at Death

That we are living longer is indicated by study of age at death. In 1959 41% of 5176 deaths had reached 45 years of age or 86%, compared with only 45%, thirty years ago. This year 2453 were over 65 or 47% compared with only 22% thirty years ago.

### Typhoid Fever

A former major cause of illness and mortality is worthy of mention. Before universal pure water and milk pasteurization, it was a serious problem. We have had no typhoid death in thirteen years, and only 87 cases in that time. All of these were proven to be out-of-town infections.

### Contagion and Immunization

Immunization with the combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus material, continued to show results with no diphtheria cases for the seventh year, and only 75 whooping cough cases. Whooping cough prior to immunization had a small prevalence of several hundred cases per year, yet we have had only 10, 15 and 75 cases in the past three years. This may not entirely be due to total prevention, but due to such reduced severity, that hundreds of cases do occur with symptoms so mild as to escape detection. Intensive studies of all cases by the Contagious Disease Bureau proved this reduced severity.

Measles was again prevalent for the third year with 5342 cases. There were 10 reported cases of Infantile Paralysis. It is almost certain that there would have been a far greater prevalence if our Salk vaccine program had not been well under way.

The diphtheria record now shows no death in sixteen years, and no case in seven years. This disease formerly averaged 100+ cases and 90 deaths per year. Our infants and pre-school children maintain 100% immunization and our re-immunization every three years in school until twelve years of age.

Scarlet Fever case fatality is worthy of noting. Although we still average 200 cases per year, we have had only one death among 3800 cases reported in the last 14 years. That disease, some 30 years ago, caused 19 deaths per thousand cases.

### Maternal Mortality

There were 10 maternal deaths out of 13,881 births, plus 294 still births, or a rate of 0.7 per thousand deliveries. We had no puerperal septicaemia death and have had only two in eight years. Maternal mortality has been decreased 80% since the Medical Society formed a Maternal Welfare Commission to cooperate in this work with us some twenty years ago, (see index, Puerperal Deaths).





# Birth Statistics

There were 14,881 births in Newark with a rate of 41.0 per thousand. Being a racial center, Newark has a high non-resident birth rate; subtracting this and adding 1000 to the Newark birth rate of 41.0, we have an adjusted total of 16,408 Newark births, or an adjusted birth rate of 23.75 per thousand. Being the only city in the State since 1928 to report a decline in the birth rate, Newark is one of the few cities in the country where the rate of illegitimacy is starting. Of the 11,938 babies born in Newark, almost 11% were reported as illegitimate.

Total Births	— 13,881	White 8,929	Still births	294
Males	— 7,110	Negro 4,936	Illegit.	1,193
Females	— 6,771	Yellow	16	

Year	Total Bths.	Crude Rate	Adj. Bths. Rate	hosp. Bths.	Home Bths.
1936	7236	15.8	-	6025	433
1948	13703	30.8	9300	13434	46
1952	13968	31.7	9050	13783	24
1953	14116	32.1	9321	13961	22
1954	14404	32.5	9708	14246	23
1955	14343	32.4	9847	14181	21
1956	14605	32.9	10003	14426	19
1957	14697	32.9	10463	14488	15
1958	13615	30.5	10206	13399	8
1959	13881	31.0	10408	13649	2



# Accident Deaths

There were 192 accidental deaths, three less than last year. Accidental deaths have steadily been rising from 1943 when we had 204 to a low of 179 in 1944. Falls are the cause of half the accidental deaths. They dropped from 111 to 79 this year. Auto and motorcycle deaths dropped to 38, the lowest such cause in five years and well below normal.

## Accidental Deaths by Principal Causes since 1943

Year	Total	Auto & Motor	Acc. Fire	Other Burns	Asph. & Gas	Land. & Dig'g	Dr. & W. Infs	Heat & Ex.	Ill. & Was	Am. & Sp	Misc.	
1943	304	90	87	9	19	6	-	13	4	23	9	44
1944	270	77	92	9	14	3	-	5	7	26	5	32
1945	271	57	107	11	13	9	3	4	1	23	6	37
1946	234	66	90	8	12	8	3	5	1	13	2	26
1947	200	36	79	18	7	12	1	7	1	17	5	17
1948	212	40	78	10	11	12	1	18	8	14	2	18
1949	174	33	76	9	2	13	3	5	4	12	-	16
1950	194	40	84	9	10	4	3	9	-	13	5	17
1951	191	45	85	3	17	1	-	11	-	7	7	15
1952	226	50	90	8	9	4	-	8	29	9	1	18
1953	228	50	96	28	6	4	-	7	15	1	3	18
1954	179	35	90	17	8	6	2	3	-	8	2	9
1955	180	46	85	8	13	4	-	5	2	1	3	14
1956	195	67	80	10	8	10	5	2	-	1	5	7
1957	189	57	86	17	7	5	1	2	2	2	-	10
1958	195	57	101	18	1	3	-	4	-	1	1	9
1959	192	38	79	15	12	19	2	0	-	4	2	21



# NEGRO HEALTH STATISTICS

The 1959 estimated Negro population is 110,000. Formerly estimated as approximately 10% of the total population, we learned by the official 1950 Census that the figure was 77,266 that year. In the following table we have adjusted our previous estimates gradually from 1940 to 1950 to give a correct story. Allowing for natural increase (births over deaths) which is 25,000 since 1940, it would make the present population at least 100,000. We are quite sure, however, that the official census figure was low, particularly in the congested over-crowded sections. This is also confirmed by the birth rate. That is why we used 100,000 for our 1958 estimate, 110,000 for 1959, and will use 120,000 for 1960.

A study of the past 25 years is remarkable and indicates excellent results of concentrated effort. In this group, due to unfortunate housing conditions, we find the same high disease and mortality rates as would be natural in any slum or shum section. We find, however, that Tuberculosis mortality, the most directly affected by overcrowding and economic conditions, has been decreased from 188 per 1000 to 27.3 or a phenomenal drop of over 90%. Infant mortality has fallen from 89.5, to 51.2 or a 43% reduction.

The mortality rate from all causes dropped from 18.8 in 1936, to 10.7 in 1959, over 40% reduction. For several years the rate has been about the same as for the total population. There were seven puerperal deaths out of 4935 births, or 1.4 per 1000 deliveries and no septicemia deaths. There has been only one septicemia death in 11 years.

The 4935 births gives a crude rate of 44.9, strengthening our conviction that the population estimate is still too low.

Year	Pop in	Deaths	Mort	Births	Birth	TS Mort		Infant Mort
	1000's		rate		rate	deaths	rate	deaths
								rate
1936	42	789	18.8	883	21.0	163	388.1	79
1938	43	690	16.0	997	23.2	131	304.7	62
1940	40	695	17.7	1043	26.1	138	345.0	74
1942	44	721	16.4	1277	28.3	125	284.1	69
1944	52	679	13.0	1326	25.4	119	229.1	76
1946	60	678	11.3	1595	26.6	122	203.3	87
1948	68	805	11.7	2225	32.7	103	151.5	123
1950	76	845	11.1	2344	30.9	98	129.0	118
1951	78	826	10.6	2590	33.2	83	106.4	109
1952	80	896	11.2	2659	31.9	79	98.7	153
1953	80	907	11.3	2917	36.5	49	61.2	119
1954	80	878	11.0	3245	40.6	36	45.0	149
1955	83	976	11.8	3630	43.7	43	51.8	172
1956	85	921	10.8	4021	47.3	35	41.2	189
1957	90	1105	12.3	4419	49.0	47	52.2	197
1958	100	1056	10.6	4617	46.2	24	24.0	234
1959	110	1174	10.7	4936	44.9	30	27.3	253



## Administration

Robert F. Morgan, Asst. Health Officer

The Administrative Bureau supervises the functions of the entire Division for the Health Officer. This includes Vital Statistics, Accounting, Maintenance and Cleaning, Health Education and Publicity, Personnel Records and Assignment, Reproduction of forms and reports, Divisional Instructions and Health Reports.

## Vital Statistics

Daniel Patris, Supervisor

During 1954, the Health Officer was officially made Registrar of Vital Statistics instead of the City Clerk as theretofore, and a staff of clerical workers was transferred to the Health Division.

That small group received 13,827 birth, 4,985 death and 4,063 marriage certificates during the year. They prepare reference cards for each, micro-film all of them, sending the original certificates to the State Dept. of Vital Statistics. All birth and death certificates are also put on I B M sorting cards to assist in preparing studies and reports. Individual birth records are prepared and delivered by our Child Hygiene nurses, without charge. Photostat copies of out-of-town births and deaths must also be sent to the city of residence.

Burial permits are issued and many old records are made by request. This is often a slow procedure. Prior to micro-filming, such data was copied in pen and ink in old bound books, most of which were rapidly deteriorating, but have now been micro-filmed which will require 5% of the space needed for the books and save hours of time looking up even one old record.

The requests for old records such as births or deaths, is in addition to routine work outlined above. During 1959 more than 27,000 such searches were made and records issued with actual cash receipts of \$59,716. The fees for records was increased in 1957 from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per record, and \$.50 for each burial or removal permit, both formerly free.

Many free records are supplied for veterans, school verification and official agencies.

## Visual Health Education

Pierce C. Fellows, Supervisor

Our health education work is aided through the following media; taking and processing photographs, slides and motion pictures; production of sound-slide sequences such as a series on home safety and another on "Newark's Health Department", and health exhibit displays. These films and slides are used by our lecturers before Civic Clubs, P.T.A.'s and such groups. We also operate a Foodhandling Lecture Course (4-one hour lectures) which is compulsory for all foodhandlers including management.

## Maintenance

Cleaning, heating and general maintenance is provided for our Main Building, 3 annexes and considerable maintenance for 24 outside health stations and neighborhood clinics. It provides elevator operation, night watch service, etc.





### Legal Work

Milton Goodman, AB, LLB.  
Comp. Proc. Officer

Although the City Law Department handles legal work for all city departments, our work is greatly aided by our Processing Officer who is a lawyer with public health experience. He is present at all preliminary hearings before the Health Officer. After both sides are heard at these hearings, time is often granted and necessary court cases are considerably reduced in number.

During 1959, 1,403 cases did go to court including cases for the Inspection Division of the City. In addition to abatements secured, \$30,635 in penalties was collected.

### Health Engineering

Our Public Health Engineer, Jacob Block, who supervised several specialized phases of our work such as weed control, air pollution, well and pool water control, and group health examination projects, died July 5, 1959. Most of this work has been assigned to the City Division of Inspections.



1958

Personal Services(salaries)\$1,818,816.

445 Employees

Other than Personal Services \$2,012,976.

TOTAL

1959

Personal Services(salaries)

445 employees . . . \$1,814,702.

Other than personal services . . . 194,864.TOTAL \$2,009,566.Type of Expenditures(Other than salaries)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>		<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Dr. Home Calls	16873.	17061.	In Service Training	1827.	772.
Nurses Sick Visits	17718.	12812.	Carfare-Travel Allow.	14845.	12496.
Drugs-Chemicals	36247.	41469.	Milk-Food Samples	1011.	1058.
Clor-Surg Supply	4255.	5422.	Cleaning Hlth Stas	3542.	3692.
Dent.Equip-Supl.	2960.	2968.	Furn.& Clin. equip	11922.	12184.
Lab.Equip.Sup.	8274.	5755.	Lght & Heat	10850.	6297.
X-Ray Film Sup.	7737.	6999.	Janitor Supplies	3112.	3486.
Tele Service	9700.	12078.	Rent Annex & Stas	12118.	17621.
Postage	430.	5400.	Printing & Stationery	11500.	11769.
Polio & Flu Vac	1730.	4750.	Misc'l.	7659.	10975.
			TOTALS	<u>194,610.</u>	<u>194,864.</u>

RECEIPTS

Note: These receipts are deposited with City as Misc'l. receipts and are not reflected in our Budget.

PERMITS:

Chicken, Animal, etc . . \$708.40

LICENSES

Ice-Wagons . . . . 122.00  
 Jobbers Keat . . . . 1375.00  
 Refuse Trucks . . . . 102.00  
 Milk Store-Del . . . . 4368.00  
 Meat Plant . . . . 3700.00  
 Live Poultry . . . . 30.00  
 Inspection Fees . . . . 12.00  
 Lab Fees Out-of-town

Exam . . 1497.50

Med Soc Work done . . 524.69

Ex bottles sales . . 422.55

Salk Vac Fees(inject) 428.25

Tel Reind Toll Sta . . 27.66

Refund on Mdse . . . 10.06

Refund-Rent Pd Adv . . 100.00

Sale of Scrap . . . . 3.17

Ind. Patient Refund . . 5.00

Fire-Theft Ins. Paym. 200.00

Sub. Total . . \$13456.86

Fees for birth,death and

marriage records \$59716.56Total \$73173.42DAIRY INSPECTION ACCOUNT

A separate "Dairy Inspection Account" is kept for costs of out-of-town inspections. Dealers pay such costs as travel, hotel, meals, etc. They maintain a balance at all times.

Expended 1959

\$22,462.10

Expended 1958

\$21,397.74

Balance on hand 1/1/60 \$14,945.31

DOG CONTROL ACCOUNT

A separate "Dog Control Account" is also kept. Dog license receipts maintain the fund which pays all costs, except salaries, for dog trucks, rabies vaccination fees, equipment, etc.

RECEIPTS

11729 Dog Lic . . . . \$26390.25  
 7 Pet Shops . . . . 70.00  
 4 Kennel Lic . . . . 40.00  
 Dogs Redeemed . . . . 634.50  
 Total Receipts . . . . \$27134.75

DISBURSEMENTS

State Fees . . . . \$2932.25  
 Shelter Rent . . . . 11199.96  
 Vaccination Fees . . . . 3148.00  
 New Truck . . . . 1744.15  
 Nets Hoops Traps . . . . 147.30  
 Stamps . . . . 950.00  
 Printing . . . . 819.00  
 Misc'l . . . . 103.07  
 Total Disbursements . . . . \$21043.73  
 Balance on hand 1/1/60 \$ 6091.02



MORTALITY TRENDS FOR 50 YEARS

YEAR	POPULATION 1,000's	CRUDE DEATHS	CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1000	RATES PER 100,000		
				SCARLET FEVER	TYPHOID FEVER	DIPHTHERIA
1907	300	5,724	19.08	13.7	23.0	31.7
1908	305	5,207	17.07	29.2	11.5	21.6
1909	311	5,529	17.77	22.5	12.5	38.5
1910	317	5,764	18.14	11.2	12.7	29.9
1911	322	5,337	15.16	5.0	10.5	21.0
1912	370	5,423	14.65	3.0	7.0	24.6
1913	380	5,562	14.63	6.9	7.9	28.0
1914	395	5,809	14.70	6.2	6.6	10.4
1915	375	5,382	14.30	1.6	2.9	13.1
1916	385	6,357	16.50	1.8	6.0	14.8
1917	405	6,205	15.30	0.7	4.2	12.3
1918	430	8,483	19.72	2.6	3.5	19.1
1919	440	5,534	12.57	2.7	2.0	11.3
1920	414	5,551	13.40	2.9	1.9	14.9
1921	425	4,774	11.24	5.9	2.8	10.4
1922	432	5,209	12.06	3.5	2.8	16.9
1923	439	5,271	11.97	1.1	2.5	7.7
1924	446	5,004	11.22	1.8	2.7	8.7
1925	453	5,310	11.67	2.0	1.1	9.3
1926	460	5,450	11.85	1.3	1.5	4.6
1927	467	5,086	10.90	2.6	1.3	13.3
1928	474	5,512	11.63	1.3	1.0	20.0
1929	480	5,632	11.74	0.8	0.6	20.0
1930	480	5,239	10.92	0.7	0.2	10.9
1931	485	5,073	10.40	2.0	4.5	3.6
1932	480	4,682	9.74	0.7	0.9	0.5
1933	482	4,930	10.21	0.9	0.5	0.2
1934	484	4,764	9.84	0.4	0.2	0.2
1935	485	4,996	10.30	0.2	0.0	0.2
1936	487	5,331	10.95	1.5	0.2	NONE
1937	488	5,061	10.37	0.2	0.0	0.2
1938	488	4,970	10.18	0.2	0.4	0.2
1939	489	4,855	9.93	0.0	0.9	0.2
1940	489	5,025	10.27	NONE	NONE	NONE
1941	489	5,127	10.48	NONE	NONE	NONE
1942	489	5,256	10.75	0.2	NONE	NONE
1943	490	5,702	11.64	0.2	NONE	0.2
1944	490	5,201	10.61	0.2	NONE	NONE
1945	493	5,292	10.73	0.2	0.4	NONE
1946	493	4,937	10.01	NONE	NONE	NONE
1947	495	5,097	10.30	NONE	NONE	NONE
1948	495	5,087	10.28	NONE	NONE	NONE
1949	493	4,983	10.10	NONE	NONE	NONE
1950	493	5,126	10.40	NONE	NONE	NONE
1951	493	5,161	10.47	NONE	NONE	NONE
1952	490	5,411	11.04	0.2	NONE	NONE
1953	490	5,387	10.99	NONE	NONE	NONE
1954	493	5,089	10.32	NONE	NONE	NONE
1955	493	5,192	10.53	NONE	NONE	NONE
1956	493	5,041	10.22	NONE	NONE	NONE
1957	497	5,296	10.65	NONE	NONE	NONE
1958	497	4,971	10.00	NONE	NONE	NONE
1959	497	5,166	10.38	"	"	"



## OTHER INTERESTING HEALTH TRENDS 1918 - 1959

## ALTERNATE YEARS TO 1938

YEAR	DEATHS UNCR 1 YR.	INFANT MORTAL- ITY**	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE	DIARR. DEATHS UNCR 5	T.B. DEATHS*	T.B. DTH RATE	DIPH- THERIA DEATHS	TYPH. DTHS.	BRITTS. DIS. DEATHS	ORG. HEART DEATHS
1918	1215	104.7	11,575	27.0	191	798	185.6	82	15	629	633
1920	994	84.7	11,734	28.3	248	540	130.8	62	8	507	492
1922	885	74.8	10,993	25.4	167	428	99.1	73	12	346	640
1924	746	65.2	11,449	25.7	132	392	87.9	39	12	399	729
1926	753	71.9	10,460	22.7	128	421	91.5	21	7	331	948
1928	626	63.8	9,802	20.7	78	412	86.9	95	5	298	1002
1930	512	52.2	9,784	22.2	45	445	101.0	48	1	244	1005
1932	371	42.3	8,746	19.4	16	360	80.0	2	4	242	958
1934	342	45.2	7,565	16.7	23	317	69.8	1	1	227	1082
1936	332	45.9	7,236	15.8	16	346	75.7	0	1	214	1162
1938	310	39.1	7,936	17.3	12	287	62.7	1	2	149	1201
1939	301	38.1	7,940	17.3	20	277	60.3	1	4	154	1240
1940	300	35.1	8,538	19.9	14	309	71.9	0	0	124	1360
1941	318	32.6	9,765	22.8	13	274	63.9	0	0	222	1530
1942	352	29.3	12,016	26.0	12	288	66.1	0	0	223	1756
1943	367	30.9	11,856	26.9	15	294	66.8	1	0	276	1975
1944	375	34.7	10,792	24.5	23	257	58.4	0	0	271	1944
1945	390	34.7	11,254	25.4	10	247	55.8	0	2	274	1764
1946	416	30.9	13,427	30.3	3	261	59.0	0	0	245	1663
1947	429	29.2	14,710	33.1	13	259	58.2	0	0	281	1724
1948	388	28.3	13,703	30.8	2	232	52.1	0	0	276	1804
1949	389	29.0	13,809	30.3	11	211	47.6	0	0	249	1728
1950	357	27.1	13,174	29.7	8	209	42.2	0	0	246	1862
1951	379	27.0	14,020	31.6	2	169	38.1	0	0	259	1805
1952	405	29.0	13,968	31.7	6	152	34.5	0	0	238	1857
1953	364	25.8	14,116	32.1	6	97	22.0	0	0	241	1963
1954	412	28.6	14,404	32.5	12	68	15.3	0	0	213	1936
1955	426	29.7	14,343	32.4	13	68	15.3	0	0	222	2018
1956	448	30.7	14,605	32.9	2	72	16.2	0	0	190	1921
1957	443	30.1	14,697	32.9	5	72	16.1	0	0	218	2042
1958	439	32.1	13,615	30.5	8	52	11.6	0	0	178	2007
1959	498	35.9	13,881	31.0	16	52	11.6	0	0	142	2101

\*INCLUDES NEWARK RESIDENTS WHO DIED OUT-OF-TOWN \*\*FOR NEO-NATAL RATE SEE (OTHER MORT. TRENDS).

## 1959 DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, SHOWING PERCENTAGE BY AGE

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL	UNDER 5	%	5-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	OVER 65	%
TOTAL (ALL CAUSES)	5166	562	10.9	77	1.5	414	8.0	1660	32.1	2453	47.5
HEM & OTHER RESP.	344	60	17.3	5	1.5	24	7.0	99	29.0	156	45.2
TUBERCULOSIS-ALL FORMS	52	2	3.8	3	5.7	15	28.9	21	40.4	11	21.2
BRIGHT'S DISEASE	142	1	0.7	1	0.7	20	14.1	50	35.2	70	49.3
CANCER	760	3	0.4	5	0.7	62	8.2	335	44.0	355	46.7
APPOXY	549	5	0.9	4	0.8	37	6.7	163	29.7	340	61.9
ORGANIC HEART DIS	2101	4	0.2	7	0.3	119	5.7	732	34.8	1239	59.0
ACCIDENTS	192	41	21.3	20	10.4	31	16.2	34	17.7	66	34.4





TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS 1918 - 1959

YEAR	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YR.	1 AND IN. 2	2 AND IN. 5	TOTAL IN. 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	OVER 65
1918	1215	1215	433	434	2082	311	780	2308	1754	1206
1919	1219	862	190	184	1238	249	345	1204	1376	1122
1920	1221	994	253	192	1439	220	327	1041	1379	1145
1921	1221	837	136	134	1107	194	248	910	1256	1061
1922	1203	822	198	166	1186	232	268	925	1414	1184
1923	1221	756	163	136	1055	196	305	872	1503	1290
1924	1211	716	130	139	1015	194	268	975	1470	1184
1925	1217	746	132	144	1022	206	273	1018	1640	1286
1926	1206	753	187	158	1098	156	277	1015	1618	1442
1927	1206	636	109	112	857	210	277	974	1724	1254
1928	1205	626	156	186	968	245	304	1002	1794	1422
1929	1205	594	104	152	850	192	308	1162	1768	1577
1930	1205	512	83	159	714	188	327	1037	1788	1393
1931	1206	490	64	98	652	172	252	1025	1747	1458
1932	1206	371	41	73	485	128	228	890	1677	1442
1933	1218	356	68	96	520	141	215	914	1775	1563
1934	1231	342	54	54	450	117	192	824	1779	1559
1935	1235	417	46	60	523	117	190	864	1782	1514
1936	1231	332	45	45	422	116	208	861	1892	1832
1937	1256	287	51	61	400	115	202	812	1877	1850
1938	1216	310	29	45	384	86	179	751	1845	1871
1939	1205	303	23	24	350	97	168	704	1777	1909
1940	1207	300	26	33	359	55	161	703	1934	1988
1941	1217	318	30	34	382	62	158	659	1948	1958
1942	1256	352	25	36	412	50	151	682	1935	2025
1943	1202	367	24	44	435	66	148	660	2074	2313
1944	1201	375	24	29	428	67	113	618	1904	2071
1945	1222	390	24	31	445	75	124	564	1933	2151
1946	1208	416	14	31	461	51	112	561	1810	2083
1947	1238	429	24	33	486	32	98	591	1898	2153
1948	1222	338	22	21	431	29	73	502	1949	2237
1949	1206	389	22	28	439	33	86	472	1825	2231
1950	1209	357	22	24	403	25	84	515	1928	2254
1951	1261	379	19	29	427	38	56	495	1855	2290
1952	1211	405	15	28	448	37	61	538	1956	2372
1953	1287	364	24	33	421	39	55	493	1906	2473
1954	1289	412	22	29	465	24	46	456	1788	2309
1955	1292	426	27	29	482	33	54	460	1768	2395
1956	1301	448	17	23	490	42	62	417	1672	2358
1957	1296	443	22	27	492	34	50	498	1776	2446
1958	1271	437	39	32	508	33	41	425	1596	2368
1959	1266	498	17	47	562	38	39	414	1660	2453

NOTE: TOTAL DEATHS INCLUDE ALL DEATHS IN NEWARK, BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT, AS WELL AS DEATHS OF NEWARKERS AT OUT-OF-TOWN INSTITUTIONS.



DEATHS AND DEATH RATES - BY CAUSE AND COLOR - 1958 - 1959

	TOTAL				NEGRO			
	1958		1959		1958		1959	
	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES	11.1	4971	11.6	5105	10.6	1056	10.7	1174
DIABETES MELLITUS	34.6	23	31.7	43	31.0	3	10.9	12
SEPTICEMIA	1.9	9	2.5	11	1.0	3	3.6	4
PERITONITIS	7.4	23	5.0	26	6.0	6	4.5	5
LEUKEMIA	6.9	31	7.1	32	4.0	4	2.7	3
PULM.EMB. & INFARCTION	10.9	48	11.1	45	5.0	5	5.4	6
INFANTILE PARALYSIS	0.1	2	0.2	1	2.0	2	0.9	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
EWING'S SARCOMA	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
M-MASLES	0.0	0	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	0
TETANUS	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
SCARLET FEVER	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
DIPHTHERIA	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
WHOOPING COUGH	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
INFLUENZA	0.4	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	0.2	1	0.9	4	0.0	0	2.7	3
OTHER EPID. DISEASES	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
TUBERCULOSIS (LUNG)	11.0	49	9.0	43	22.0	22	17.2	19
" MENINGITIS	0.0	1	1.8	9	1.0	1	7.3	8
" OTHER FORMS	0.0	2	0.9	4	1.0	1	2.7	3
CANCER-MALIGNANT TUMOR	150.6	798	170.2	760	100.0	107	100.9	111
SIMPLE MENINGITIS	0.1	2	2.9	13	2.0	2	2.7	3
APPROXIMATELY SOFT OF BRAIN	114.0	535	122.8	549	100.0	109	99.1	109
ORGANIC HEART	44.0	200	470.2	2101	220.0	288	325.4	358
LOBAR PNEUMONIA	8.3	37	14.8	66	15.0	15	17.3	19
BRONCHO PNEUMONIA	29.3	133	29.1	130	48.0	48	46.2	53
OTHER RESPIRATORY	31.8	142	33.1	148	34.0	34	29.0	32
DISE. OF STOMACH	1.5	29	5.4	24	1.0	1	0.9	1
DIARRHEA (UNDER 5 YEARS)	1.8	8	3.6	16	4.0	4	10.0	11
APPENDICITIS & TYPHILITIS	0.0	0	0.4	2	0.0	0	0.9	1
HERNIA & INTEST. OBST.	6.9	28	7.4	31	5.0	5	4.5	5
CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	16.5	74	17.0	76	0.0	0	13.6	15
BRIGHT'S DIS. & NEPHRITIS	10.8	108	11.8	141	18.0	48	29.1	32
DISE. OF WOMEN (NOT CANCER)	0.2	1	0.0	0	1.0	1	0.0	0
PULVERAL SEPTICEMIA	0.2	1	0.0	0	1.0	1	0.0	0
OTHER PULVERAL ILLS	1.3	6	2.2	10	5.0	5	6.4	7
CONGENITAL DEF. & MALF.	10.3	377	87.0	389	180.0	198	174.5	192
OLD AGE	0.0	0	0.9	4	0.0	0	1.8	2
ACCIDENTS	43.6	195	42.5	192	51.0	51	53.6	59
HOMICIDE	9.4	42	7.6	34	33.0	33	28.2	31
SUICIDE	6.5	29	5.8	26	2.0	2	2.7	3
ILL DEFINED CAUSES	8.0	39	16.1	72	21.0	21	19.1	21
ALL OTHER CAUSES	42.7	191	36.9	165	37.0	37	40.9	45

NOTE: NEGRO RATE BASED ON 100,000 POPULATION IN 1958 AND 100,000 IN 1959  
 NOTE ALSO: ABSENCE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AS CAUSES OF DEATH



DEATHS BY SPECIAL CAUSES

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES	5166	4971	5296	5041	5192	5089	5387	5411	5161	5213	5086
DIABETES MELLITUS **	40	23	39	36							
SEPTICAEMIA **	11	9	19	12							
PERITONITIS**	26	33	38	25							
LEUKEMIA **	32	31	35	34							
PULVEMBOLISM & INFARCT*	45	48	54	56							
INFANTILE PARALYSIS	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	4	5
TYPHOID FEVER	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERY. IPELAS	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES	1		6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TETANUS	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCARLET FEVER	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPHTHERIA	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHOOPING COUGH	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
INFLUENZA	0	1	2	1	0	1	5	2	3	1	0
EPID. MENINGITIS CER. SPIN.	4	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	2	0	4
OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS (LUNGS)	40	49	63	60	58	59	70	131	142	104	108
" (MENINGIT.)	8	1	4	8	2	5	12	8	12	7	10
" OTHER FORMS	4	2	5	4	8	4	0	10	15	10	13
CANCER & MALIGN. TUMOR	760	718	762	706	743	783	827	789	797	791	795
SIMPLE MENINGITIS	13	2	11	7	11	12	17	10	8	11	6
APPOPLEXY-SOFT. BRAIN	549	535	557	542	398	424	421	399	428	428	478
ORGANIC HEART DISEASE	2101	2007	2042	1921	2018	1936	1629	1777	1805	1862	1722
LOBAR PNEUMONIA	66	37	57	50	57	55	60	61	53	75	57
BRONCHO PNEUMONIA	130	131	159	125	93	91	100	100	70	88	91
OTHER RESPIRATORY	148	142	170	158	178	104	100	100	121	106	100
DISEASES OF STOMACH	24	29	35	28	46	54	50	54	42	22	13
DIARRHEA UNDER 5 YRS	16	8	5	3	13	13	10	10	2	8	11
APYLOIC. & TYPHLOITIS	2		2	3	4	6	10	10	6	6	19
NERVIA & INTEST. OBSTR.	32	28	41	34	33	50	40	46	41	31	40
CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	76	74	75	83	81	83	80	80	69	71	59
BRIGHT'S DIS. & NEPHRITIS	142	178	212	190	222	213	200	178	259	246	219
DIS. OF WOMEN (NOT CANCER)	0	1	1	1	—	3	10	10	1	2	1
PUER. PERI. SEPTICAEMIA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER PULP. DISEASES	10	6	5	3	6	13	10	10	7	10	14
CONG. DEF. & MALF.	309	377	365	387	354	323	291	317	322	293	301
OLD AGE	4	0	4	7	3	10	10	10	8	19	6
ACCIDENTS	192	195	189	195	180	180	220	226	191	194	174
HOVICIDES	34	42	40	27	30	41	32	34	26	19	28
SUICIDES	26	29	29	39	34	30	30	30	39	59	46
ILL. DEFINED	72	39	55	51	37	57	40	53	64	60	36
ALL OTHER CAUSES	165	191	217	275	570	542	602	71	658	598	573
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER M	11.6	11.1	11.8	11.4	11.7	11.5	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.2

\*\* PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED WITH "ALL OTHER CAUSES"



DATA: AFTER ONE YEAR BY CAUSES OF DEATH 1914 - 1959 (ALTERNATE YEARS)

Y. AD.	MEAS-	BROU-	PNEL-	MENIN-	DIAR-	OTHER	JONT.	CONG. DEB.	ALL	TOTAL
1918	33	84	156	30	273	83		642	112	1213
1920	16	57	143	19	191	66		402	100	994
1922	14	44	128	11	153	22		352	98	822
1924	4	38	106	17	115	24		356	86	714
1926	17	18	142	5	102	16		383	70	753
1928	11	8	97	12	68	19		356	55	626
1930	4	9	95	10	33	10		278	73	512
1932	0	2	67	5	13	12		232	40	371
1934	0	2	52	5	23	2		221	37	342
1936	0	5	51	10	15	9		202	42	332
1938	0	3	40	3	10	10		211	33	310
1940	0	1	26	4	14	0		223	32	300
1942	2	1	41	3	8	2		260	35	352
1944	0	1	43	8	23	3		275	22	375
1946	0	0	44	3	3	4		330	32	415
1948	0	0	26	1	2	1		315	43	388
1950	0	2	28	1	8	0		288	30	357
1952	0	6	32	5	4	0		316	42	405
1954	0	2	29	6	11	0		321	43	412
1956	0	0	31	5	1	10		382	19	445
1958	0	0	40	2	4	0		373	20	439
1959	1	0	42	9	14	0		386	46	478

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (1ST DAY-1ST MONTH-1 YEAR, ETC.)

	1 YR	NEXT	UNDER	OVER 1 WK.	UNDER	OVER 1 MO.	OVER 1 YEAR	ALL
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934	11.9	9.5	21.4	5.8	7.7	1.8		45.2
1937	9.7	6.7	16.3	5.4	21.5	1.5		37.8
1940	12.4	8.4	20.8	3.9	2.7	1.5		35.1
1943	9.2	8.3	17.6	3.8	19.5	2.4		30.3
1946	11.6	9.5	21.2	2.6	11.5	2.2		31.9
1949	8.6	10.0	18.6	3.1	11.9	2.1		24.0
1950	8.7	9.7	18.4	3.3	21.5	2.3		27.1
1951	10.4	8.7	19.1	2.6	21.8	2.3		27.7
1952	9.1	9.3	18.4	4.0	22.5	2.6		29.0
1953	8.1	9.9	18.1	2.8	21.5	2.1		25.5
1954	11.2	7.2	18.3	3.2	21.5	2.1		28.7
1955	12.8	7.6	20.4	2.6	22.9	2.9		29.7
1956	11.3	8.6	19.9	3.2	23.1	2.5		30.7
1957	11.1	8.6	19.7	3.0	22.2	2.4		30.1
1958	13.1	8.3	21.4	2.9	24.4	2.9		32.0
1959	12.0	10.8	22.8	3.5	26.4	3.5		35.9

IN 1914 THE POST-NEONATAL RATE WAS 59.9 COMPARED WITH OUR PRESENT RATE OF 9.5

BIRTHS BY WARD AND COLOR ( DOES NOT INCLUDE 16 YELLOW BIRTHS)

WARD	TOTAL BIRTHS	NEGRO BIRTHS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY NEGRO TOTAL BY COLOR
NORTH	1679	356	21%
EAST	1794	738	41%
WEST	1449	561	38%
SOUTH	1856	1100	59%
UNTRACED	2367	1976	83%
NON-REF.	4736	205	4%
TOTAL	13,881	4,936	35.4%





# INFANT MORTALITY BY COLOR

Y.	W. C.	N. C.	W. I.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.
1920	81.0	162.4	43.6	96.0	57.4	66.4	
1925	61.9	155.1	53.8	89.9	27.2	65.2	
1929	49.8	138.7	23.2	70.5	26.6	67.4	
1933	39.1	91.1	17.2	42.8	21.9	60.3	
1937	34.5	61.5	12.9	37.8	21.6	23.4	
1939	36.7	74.8	18.4	32.2	18.3	42.6	
1941	28.5	62.6	7.5	21.5	21.1	11.1	
1943	27.6	59.6	6.9	31.4	20.7	28.3	
1945	31.7	54.6	10.5	20.8	21.2	11.7	
1947	25.3	54.5	5.9	11.7	19.4	42.8	
1949	22.3	61.9	5.0	17.2	17.3	11.7	
1951	23.6	42.1	4.0	10.8	19.6	31.7	
1953	21.9	40.8	4.1	8.2	17.9	32.6	
1955	23.7	47.4	4.2	14.3	19.5	31.1	
1956	24.5	47.0	6.0	11.7	18.6	35.2	
1957	24.0	44.6	5.4	12.2	18.6	32.4	
1958	22.8	50.9	4.3	14.8	18.2	35.1	
1959	27.4	51.3	6.8	14.4	20.6	36.9	

\* ONE MONTHLY IN YEAR 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BIRTHS—ATTENDANT & PLACE OF DELIVERY

## STILLBIRTHS & MATERNAL DEATHS

Y.	W. C.	N. C.	W. I.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.
1920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1925	7,638	1,812	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1929	7,950	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1933	11,856	3,000	11,000	30	100	100	100
1937	14,710	5,206	10,000	210	80	100	100
1939	13,174	4,977	10,000	100	30	100	100
1942	13,968	5,680	10,000	100	20	100	100
1944	14,404	5,700	10,000	100	20	100	100
1945	14,343	5,479	10,000	100	20	100	100
1946	14,605	5,636	10,000	100	10	100	100
1947	14,697	5,414	10,000	100	10	100	100
1948	13,615	4,616	10,000	200	0	100	100
1959	13,881	4,736	13,649	290	2	100	100

Y.	PLAC.	MAT. MORT.	W. I.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.	W. I. C.
1918	53	4.5	11,401	535	44.1		
1922	58	5.2	10,995	422	37.6		
1926	71	6.5	10,460	437	40.1		
1930	67	6.6	9,824	367	36.0		
1934	41	5.2	7,565	256	32.7		
1938	23	2.4	7,936	207	29.8		
1942	22	1.8	12,016	301	24.3		
1946	16	1.2	13,427	322	23.4		
1950	12	.9	13,174	264	20.9		
1952	16	1.1	13,968	264	19.5		
1954	13	.9	14,404	266	18.1		
1955	6	.4	14,343	310	21.2		
1956	3	.2	14,605	311	21.0		
1957	5	.3	14,697	283	18.9		
1958	7	.5	13,615	281	20.0		
1959	10	.7	13,881	294	20.7		



# SANITARY BUREAU

Edward A. Smith, Supervising Chief Sanitary Inspector

Although the major portion of the Sanitary Bureau which covered the clearance of residential buildings, was transferred during 1954 to the City Division of Inspections, the Health Division maintains a staff of ten inspectors, mostly authorized to investigate sanitary complaints and to enforce sanitary conditions by enforcement of the Sanitary Code.

This staff also represents rodents and vermin extermination and supervises fumigation with dangerous gases.

<u>Sanitation</u>	Number of (N. I. Cases)	90	Nuisances Confirmed	12,800
Cases Prosecuted	387		Notices Served	12,827
Convictions	327		Abatelements	12,222
Total Inspections	43,580		Complaints unjustified.	1,091
Complaints Investigated	7,374			

The nuisances confirmed included hundreds of different conditions. The largest in number were the following:

Heat (Insufficient or defective equipment)	493	Dog-Cat Conditions-Barking, Filing, Odors, etc.	3,123
Inadequate housekeeping	370		
Inadequate disposal of refuse	142	Defective Walls-Cellars, etc.	1,271
Accumulations of garbage, etc.	1,799	Robert & Vermin Infest.	838
Garbage Cans Improperly Located	1,570		
Garbage Accumulations, etc.	61	Cellar Sleeping	45
Weeds	194		

License & Permits After inspection and approval, following permits were granted:

Ice Trucks	37	Refuse Trucks	47
Keeping Fowl	88	Animal Permits	4

Fumigation & Control Extermination and other procedures by use of dangerous gas is limited to licensed fumigators who must pass a written examination. Every fumigation is then supervised. Work also includes rodent and vermin investigation.

Household Gas Fumigations	101	Structure Demolitions	311
Factory & Brewery Fumig.	24	City & Private Dump Insp.	8
Vaults Fumigations	37	Total such Inspections	319
Freight Cars Fumigations	12		

Rabies Control The same group of inspectors investigates all animal bites (which must be reported,) and quarantine the biting animals for ten days. If animal is well at end of that quarantine, it is released and it proves the animal did not have rabies in the infectious stage at time of biting. The bitten person in that case does not need the nauseous treatments (which we provide free for Newark residents when animal has been found to be rabies infected).



During the year, 2,241 bites were investigated (2,111 dogs, 39 cats, 59 other animals). No stray animal proved positive and no one was given the Pasteur Treatment.

Weed Control (i.e. Fever And Poison Ivy). In addition to serving notice on owner of property where weeds are rampant, one of our maintenance workers operates a truck with spraying facilities. Many of the worst spots are already owned or of ignorant owners. He sprayed 430 such places mostly during the ragweed germination period at that is the principal offender in causing 'hayfever'. Some jobs vary from small lots to such places as a strip 24' x 2400', another 10' x 3000' and one 25' x 6000'. The material used included chemicals destroying both ragweed and poison ivy.

Throughout the year this Division received hundreds of complaints from the Board of Sanitation and Police Department regarding the following violations of our Sanitary Code.

- Improper Receptacles
- Improper Preparation of Ashes
- Improper Preparation of Garbage
- Improper Preparation of Paper
- Improper Preparation of Rubbish
- Receptacle placed out before time scheduled
- receptacle not removed within one hour after collection
- Other violations

Each case was investigated by the field. Inspectors and where violations were found a written notice was served personally on the persons the owner or violator. It bore in plain words the nuisance.

As a result of these investigations thousands of new cans are replacing the dilapidated cans, boxes, cartons and baskets formerly in use throughout the city.









Food and Drug Bureau

The Food and Drug Bureau is responsible for the inspection and supervision of the handling, preparation, storage, and transportation of all articles of food, drugs and cosmetics. In carrying on this whole program, it is the responsibility of this Bureau to see that all such articles in every phase of their preparation for sale comply with all Federal, State laws and regulations and all local ordinances.

A large part of this program includes the inspectional work covering the quality of the milk and milk products supplied to this city. The program includes the periodic inspection of all sources of supplies and the dairies supplying same with milk throughout our entire milk shed which includes both in-state and out-of-state supplies. The program also includes the daily taking of sample specimens of different dairy products for both bacteriological and chemical analyses. There are six (6) inspectors assigned exclusively to the milk inspection program.

During the past year, we have continued our exchange program covering our milk supply with the New Jersey State Department of Health. This exchange program is helpful in that it eliminates duplication of inspection, is time-saving and economical.

There are fifteen (15) inspectors assigned to city food and drug control work. Their duties include the inspection of all food, drug and cosmetic operations. In addition with the inspection of these establishments, these men carry on a continuous sampling of various types of food and drugs for a laboratory analysis to determine compliance with all the regulatory and local requirements and, in many instances, to determine the fitness for use and to determine any evidence of adulteration or misbranding. Specimens found adulterated or unfit, are condemned or destroyed.

During the past year, these inspectors destroyed various amounts of food, drugs, etc. These inspectors also carry on a daily collection of swabs taken from all types of eating and drinking places to determine the efficiency with which utensils are being cleansed and sanitized.



In carrying out our Bureau program, we work in close co-operation with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the New Jersey State Department of health and many other local health departments in this area. This exchange of information is of great advantage to both ourselves and to the other departments with which we co-operate.

During the coming year, we will continue the complete Food and Drug Program and include all any new phase of control work as the occasion may require. As an example, we are preparing to carry on, in co-operation with these other departments, some kind of a control program covering the presence of any antibiotics or pesticide material which may find its way into various types of our foodstuffs.

<u>Inspectors Report</u>	<u>Inspected</u>	<u>Reinspected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Excluded</u>
Pasteurizing Plants	206	2	208	0
Receiving Plants	270	9	279	0
Dairies	8,749	637	9,386	97
Ice Cream Plants & Counter				
Freezers	64	34	98	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,289</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>98</b>

<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS SAMPLING</u>	<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk & Cream Samples	2,768	2,247	5,015
Ice Cream, Other Frozen Confection	127	127	254

#### CITY INSPECTIONS (Total City Inspections = 13,209)

##### Where Food is prepared or cooked

	<u>Places</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Other Food Establishments</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Inspect.</u>
Restaurants, Lunchrooms	886	4,802	Confectionaries	348	514
" In taverns	496	1,476	Misc. Plants, etc.	401	1,064
" Confection.	225	425	Taverns	392	765
" Delicat.	31	53	Groceries	882	2,618
" Drug stores	22	65	Produce	213	306
Bakeries	144	662	Drug Stores	140	245

Complaints Investigated ----- 738  
 Notices served ----- 2,825 abated ----- 2,414  
 Embargo notices served ----- 20  
 Suspected Food Poisoning Invest. ----- 17  
 Hearings ----- 73 Court action ----- 186  
 Utensil swab samples ----- 1,338  
 Dipper water samples ----- 52

#### MILK LICENSERS

Stores ----- 1,517 Vending Machines ----- 75  
 Dealers ----- 322 Milk Depot ----- 8



MEAT INSPECTION BUREAU

JOSEPH E. HEARL  
Supervising Chief Inspector

JOHN J. DEVINE, V.M.D.  
Chief Veterinarian

This Bureau is responsible for the inspection of meat and meat products, poultry and fish, as to wholesomeness and fitness for food. We inspect abattoirs, meat processing and poultry slaughterhouses, and wholesale and retail plant outlets and stores. We also inspect the commissaries of restaurants, lunch rooms, meat and fish trucks and loading platforms for poultry, and meat freight cars. It inspects all deliveries of meat, fish and poultry to all City Institutions. This work is carried out by a staff of trained meat inspectors and veterinarians with State licenses.

The City of Newark, N.J. Meat Inspection Service is identified with some forty-five meat processing establishments licensed by this Bureau.

Newark meat inspection legend with identifying number is stamped on all products processed in these establishments. Here the products are checked for control of temperature, formal compliance, adulteration of meat, and the comminuting, mixing, drying, curing, smoking and cooking of products.

FOLLOWING ARE WORK STATISTICS FOR 1959

Inspections and Reinspections (12,327)

Abattoirs.....	145	Wholesale Live Poultry.....	916
Wholesale Meat & Processed Poultry.....	1,710	Truckloads of Poultry.....	579
Loading Platforms.....	175	Wholesale Fish.....	112
Commissaries.....	6	Provision Mfg. Plants.....	1,375
Refrigeration Plants.....	100	Retail Establishments.....	6,470
		City Institutions & Ice Boxes.....	480

TOTAL 12,327

Condemnations , lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

Approved over 500,000 lbs. meat, poultry and seafood in our City Institutions inspections.

Samples for analysis.....	License Fees (6,110.00)
Complaints investigated.....	Poultry Slaughterhouse \$830.00
Notices served.....	Meat Jobbers.....1,400.00
Abatements.....535	Meat Plants.....3,500.00
Court Cases (Fines \$4,145.00).....77	Live Poultry.....30.00

TOTAL \$6,110.00



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BUREAU:

Joseph W. Gardam, M. D., Physician-in-Charge

Assistant Commissioner, Health Department of New York

The following report shows the remarkable changes that have occurred in the communicable diseases over the period of the last ten years. It is notable that almost every disease is running ahead of the eleven-year norm. These, and their changes listed are following a general course. Many of the increases are due to the fact that more efficient control of the personnel of the health department, many visits are necessitated by checking on immunization status, and the fact that, in addition, tuberculosis, tetanus, etc. Follow-up to insure adequate protection against communicable diseases, investigation of complaints, and cases discharged from hospital are urged to continue treatment advised by hospital authorities.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - 1949-1959												
Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	11 yr. Norm.
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
Dysentery	1	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	1
Paratyphoid	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	3	0	0	0
Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	490
Undulant Fev.	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Trichinosis	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	1
Loose Pneum.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Mening.	8	9	11	10	18	8	12	8	14	14	7	10
Infantile Par.	99	49	22	29	34	49	62	9	7	54	10	34
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerp. Fev.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery (Amb.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile Par.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	0	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile Par.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## BUREAU ACTIVITIES 1959

Inspectors Home visits - Quarantine & Isolation	5823
Soho Discharges	138
Wrong addresses	170
Complaints Investigated	120
Immunization Investigations	2614
Reinspections	434
Polio Survey - visiting homes	12136
Polio Survey - visiting homes	78
Polio Survey - visiting homes	136
TOTAL VISITS.....	21639

The eleven-year norm is the most accurate method of determining probable incidence. True norms are very little as one every year would give a high average even if the other ten years had practically no cases. The normal is the year during the past eleven years when there were less than five other years, and more cases than the other five years.













3 Doses

				and Onset	
				11 months	
10/1955	11/1955	6/1956	Onset: 5/1957	Post-paralysis	
11/1955	6/1956	3/1957	" 12/1957	Post-paralysis	9 "
1/1956	1/1956	5/1957	8/1958	Non-paralytic	3 "
11/1955	5/1956	6/1957	8/1958	Post-paralysis	19 "
2/1956	6/1956	3/1957	8/1958	Non-paralytic	21 "
10/1955	10/1955	9/1957	8/1958	Non-paralytic	11 "
1/1956	1/1956	4/1957	9/1958	Post-paralysis	17 "
11/1955	1/1956	6/1958	11/1958	Non-paralytic	5 "

1 Dose2 Doses3 DosesTotal

Non-paralytic	1	Non-paralytic	5	Non-paralytic	4	Non-paralytic	10
Post-paralysis	0	Post-paralysis	5	Post-paralysis	4	Post-paralysis	9

\* \* \*

SALEPIF and Salk Polio Vaccine - 1955-1956

Recap. I.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL
Public Schools	14,617	13,761	13,222	22,533	146,573
Parochial Schools	14,311	13,429	12,142	10,117	50,360
Baby Day Stations	1,117	1,117	1,117		4,463
Health Dept. Clinics	1,117	2,121	1,117	3	9,630
Miscellaneous	2,022	1,117	1,093		7,046
Adults	1,117	1,117	5,594	1,216	20,465
	95,737	86,449	64,549	34,272	281,007

Recap. II.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	TOTAL
Public Schools	14,617	13,761	13,222	14,617	14,617	146,573
Parochial Schools	14,311	13,429	12,142	10,117	10,117	50,360
Baby Day Stations	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	17,902	4,463
Health Dept. Clinics	-	2,121	1,117	1,117	5,352	9,630
Miscellaneous	-	1,117	1,093	1,117	7	7,046
Adults	-	-	6,384	5,470	4,611	20,465
	30,691	50,569	63,130	50,228	86,389	281,007













## DENTAL BUREAU

Dr. J.E.H. Guthrie, Dentist-in-Charge

Although the Dental Clinics were always considered a part of the Dispensary, the work has gradually changed from a purely curative clinic, mostly for adults, to a preventative type of health activity to insure better teeth in adult life. The work has been expanded since 1951 so that now we have one large central clinic with 5 chairs ( 3 hours daily) 3 days for children and 2 days for adults, and ten neighborhood clinics for care of children's teeth. They are located in schools, housing projects and boys' clubs, but serve all the children in both public and parochial schools where parents can not afford to pay.

The past year again demonstrated the need for expanded dental service to take care of the backlog of dental cases particularly among pre-school age children. Several Dental Hygienists have augmented our personnel in this work.

Plans have been formulated for greater inter-institutional liason in reference to medical, dental and oral surgical care of cases by utilizing our assigned dental specialists of Endodontics, Oral Surgery and Orthodontics at Martland Medical Center.

The preventive Orthodontic service rendered 638 treatments to 154 children. The Endodontic service gave 227 treatments to 95 different children. Our X-Ray service processed 13,663 dental films.

		1959
Treatments	- Adults	2,729
	Children	29,022
	Total	<u>31,751</u>
Different Patients-	Adults	3,203
	Children	21,726
	Total	<u>24,931</u>

Dental service to adults is limited to emergency care in order to give greater services to more children where the backlog is growing. Initial dental completion and incremental maintenance care and Dental Health Education are the basic concepts of the Dental Public Health Program.



DEATH RATE - 11.6 PER CM

The death rate for 1954 is lower than the rate of 1953, 11.5 per CM. The morbidity for the past year was 32.1 as compared with 39.9 per CM in 1953.

Tuberculosis in Newark has always been a major problem and will continue to be one for many years to come. Our experience in case finding indicates that one of every three in Newark have been infected by the tubercle bacillus. In the past twenty-five years children with positive tuberculin reactions have decreased almost 50%. In 1933, a program demonstrated as high as 46% positive reactors and this has fallen to less than 11% at the present time. Tuberculin testing still forms the best method in a control procedure and should include all children even before admission to school. Advice would be testing annually those who do not react to the initial examination. More frequent testing may be performed in those where there is a family history of tuberculosis or a direct contact with an active case. Recent converted should be treated with anti-tuberculosis drugs. Follow-up of all positive reactors and their contacts will often lead to the responsible person. Tuberculosis will not cease being a social problem for decades to come. This disease takes a greater toll of health and welfare than any other communicable disease and its destruction is greater than all other communicable diseases combined. The bulk of tuberculosis is now among persons in the upper age brackets, over forty years of age, chiefly males. Tubercle bacilli in these cases were acquired usually during childhood. Almost 50% of the morbidity and mortality in recent years has been included in this group.

The uncontrolled case of tuberculosis forms one of the essential problems in a control program with a major portion of active cases under care of private physicians. A large percentage of them are permitted to remain at home and some even to work. In this group must be considered:

1. Those awaiting admission to a sanatorium.
2. Those who refuse to go to an institution. This group often includes derelicts and alcoholics.
3. Those who have signed out of the sanatorium or have been discharged for disciplinary reasons.
4. Previously arrested cases who have reactivated.
5. Those under care of private physicians.

Many of the known cases in the above category are being treated in our clinic with anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. Our Bureau has also rendered therapy to cases unable to pay under the care of private physicians. When co-operation could not be obtained, commitment legally to a sanatorium was followed. During 1959, 11 cases were committed.

Isolation and treatment of the active case is essential for prevention of spread of infection. New cases are located by tuberculin testing and by screening and these procedures must be routinely and continuously performed. Tuberculin testing and locating positive reactors in children, and in controlled groups of adults is the incentive for search as to the source of infection. X-raying has



proved an expensive procedure resulting only in a small percentage of active cases found, usually in moderately or far advanced stages. Publicity given the dangers of radiation exposure has hampered mobile unit drives, when conducted they should be carried out in areas of high incidence and preceded by an intensive publicity campaign. By this method we may be able to reduce the number of unknown cases which over the years have consisted of 20% to 25% of our reported deaths. In 1959, 33% of deaths were never recognized or treated during their life time.

## CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS

During 1959 clinical examinations in the pulmonary division were 14,411. Examinations included all forms of pulmonary pathology. Active cases of tuberculosis are sent to the sanatorium and during the waiting period are treated in our clinic. All contacts and suspicious individuals are closely followed. Therapy is rendered to other forms of pulmonary disease and tumors of the lung are referred for surgery. There were 14,345 x-rays taken and 6,037 fluoroscopic examinations made. Tuberculin testing was performed on 8,641 children under the age of 15 and did not include the testing performed on children in the public and parochial schools.

## CARDIAC DISEASE

During the past year 6,280 examinations were performed in our Cardiac Clinic. There were 497 electrocardiograms taken and 1,912 mercurhydrin injections given. A classification of the cardiac cases follows:

Hypertensive-----	798	Sarcoid Heart-----	2
Arteriosclerotic-----	325	Pericarditis-----	2
Rheumatic-----	81	Anemia-----	2
Coronary-----	52	Cor Pulmonale-----	2
Syphilitic-----	22	Hypothyroidism-----	1
Unknown-----	22	Undiagnosed Manifestation-----	1
Congenital-----	13	Sickle Cell-----	1
Hyperthyroidism-----	5	Obesity-----	1
No Heart Disease-----		273	

## NURSING ACTIVITIES

Nurses do a great portion of the work in taking care of the sick with tuberculosis. They disseminate information to the patient and the family to prevent spread of infection. Work also consists of studying home conditions and acting as a family advisor. Applications for sanatoria are made for the active patient. They locate contacts of an active case and arrange for examination and x-rays. They assist the family in acclimating them to the changing environment and arrange for social welfare when necessary. Treatment is rendered to cases in the homes in addition to those at the clinics and during the past year 714 injections of anti-tuberculous drugs were given.





CHEST DISEASE BUREAU - 1959DIVISIONAL WORK TOTALS

Cases and Contacts under supervision-----	6,713
Visits; Patients 19,568; Contacts 23,653-----	43,221
Clinic Examinations - Tuberculosis, Adults and Children-----	14,441
Clinic Examinations - Cardiac-----	6,080
X-rays (4x5-7,627) (14x17-5,713)-----	13,345
Fluoroscopic Examinations-----	6,037
Patch Tests-----	2,521
Streptomycin Injections (clinic)-----	2,397
Sputum Examinations-----	2,199
Mercuryhydri Injections-----	1,912
Electrocardiograms-----	997
Streptomycin injections (homes)-----	714
Bicillin Injections-----	30

SANATORIA AND HOSPITAL EXAMINATIONS

Verona - County Sanatorium Clinic-----	230
Glen Gardner - State Sanatorium Clinic-----	27
Essex County Isolation Hospital-----	9

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY RATE (ALL FORMS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. DEATHS</u>	<u>CASES REPORTED</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MORBIDITY</u>
1915	375,000	808	2116	215.5	572.2
1920	417,654	540	1790	130.4	424.1
1925	453,000	378	872	83.4	192.5
1930	440,000	445	1000	101.1	227.3
1935	455,000	316	654	69.5	143.7
1940	429,000	309	586	71.9	136.6
1945	443,000	247	495	55.8	111.7
1950	443,000	209	526	47.2	117.2
1955	443,000	68	490	15.3	110.6
1956	443,000	72	401	16.3	90.5
1957	447,000	72	399	16.1	89.3
1958	447,000	52	402	11.6	89.9
1959	447,000	52	367	11.6	82.1



DEATHS (Lapse of time after report case)

No. Cases reported prior to death - within 1 year-----	7-----	13%
1 to 2 years-----	3-----	6
2 to 3 years-----	4-----	8
4 and over-----	21-----	40
	35-----	67%
No. Cases reported after death-----	17-----	33%

DEATHS BY AGE GROUP 1953 - 1959 (7 year total)

Under 1 year-----	24	45 to 54 years-----	103
1 to 14 years-----	43	55 to 64 years-----	115
20 to 24 years-----	16	65 to 74 years-----	98
25 to 44 years-----	303	75 and over-----	22

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY WARD

WARD	POPULATION (EST.)	REPORTED CASES	MORBIDITY per CM Pop.	DEATHS	MORTALITY per CM Pop.
Central	90,000	125	130	22	22.9
East	90,000	107	119	17	18.9
South	92,000	51	55	5	5.4
West	83,000	50	60	4	4.8
North	86,000	25	29	2	2.3
NR		9		2	
Total	447,000	367	82.1	52	11.6



13,881 babies were born in Newark in 1959. Of these, 1,193 were illegitimate or 8% of the total births, an increase of 14 over 1958. 98.3% of the babies born in 1959 were delivered in hospital and only 1.7% at home. Of the latter only two were delivered by midwives, while when the Bureau was established some forty years ago almost 50% of the babies born were delivered at home by midwives.

For the past three years the infant mortality rate in Newark has been rising steadily, until in 1959 it was 35.2 per 1,000 births as compared to 32.2 in 1958. As a matter of record there has been a general increase in infant mortality throughout the Country in 1959. Some of the factors causing this rise in infant mortality are as follows: the many incidences of staphylococcus infections in hospitals and of the virus infections; the increase in premature births (from 667 in 1948 to 718 in 1958,) among whom the mortality rate is always higher; the colored infant mortality rate for 1959 was 41.3, 41 higher than it was in 1948, when it was 30.9; the colored births constituted more than 1/3 of the total births for 1959 or 35.6%; the deaths of premature babies constituted more than 1/5 of the total deaths under one year in 1959 or 22.1%.

There was, moreover, an increase in infant mortality rates at all ages except in the rate under one day, which was 12.0 in 1959 as against 13.1 in 1958. The rate for infants over one day but under one week was 10.8 in 1959 and 9.3 in 1958; the rate under one week was 22.4 in 1959 and 21.2 in 1958; the rate over one week but under one month was 10.7 in 1959 and 11.4 in 1958; the rate under one month was 20.4 in 1959 and 24.2 in 1958, and the rate over one month but under one year was 9.5 in 1959 and 7.9 in 1958.

In view of the rise in infant mortality we regret very much that due to the curtailed nursing staff of the Bureau and the increase in births, it has been necessary to limit the visits of the nurses to babies born at Martland Medical Center, to first births, premature births, and illegitimate births at all hospitals.

The maternal mortality rate increased from .5 in 1948 to .7 in 1959, although this rate is still very low when compared to that of thirty years ago, when it was 6.6 per 1,000 deliveries.

We have continued our cooperation with Babies' Hospital in conducting a Premature Clinic for babies born at Martland Medical Center. 181 premature infants attended this Clinic in 1959, making a total of 1,006 visits.

There were twenty-seven accidental deaths of babies under one year in 1959, all of whom were reported to have died from postural asphyxia. These babies ranged in age from one month to eight months.

Seventy-four cases of poisoning in children were referred to our Bureau in 1959 by the Poison Control Center at Babies' Hospital. These cases were all investigated by our nurses and reports on their findings sent to the Poison Control Center.



In addition, there were 2 deaths under one year from scarlet fever and 1 from a fall.

The nurses supervised 16,624 babies under two years of age during 1959, 7,108 of whom were born during the Year. They made 73,390 visits to these babies in their homes to advise the mothers in the proper care and management of their infants and also to instruct the mothers in proper parent-child relationships or, by this instruction, "parent-child Guidance". 4,413 babies were brought by their mothers to the Bureau's Well-Baby Stations to be seen by the doctors in charge and to receive instruction from them in the

the Year was 14,470. At the Bureau's "Accident or Clinics" conducted by the Bureau, the nurses gave 9,617 injections against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 17,402 Smallpox Vaccine injections against poliomyelitis, 4,542 vaccinations against scarlet fever, 622 "Whooping" infections against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, and 271 Patch Tests (Tuberculin) to children under two years of age.

57 homes were licensed for the care of children during 1959, 8 for over-night care, 13 for combined care, and 36 for day care. Of the 57, only 13 were new homes, while 44 were re-licensed. Adequate day-care for children still continues to be needed, and efforts are being made to obtain such facilities. Only one new private day nursery was opened during the Year to meet the demand.

Boarding Home Report

Total Number of Homes Licensed during Year - 57  
Overnight Care - 8; Combined Care - 13; Day Care - 36

There were 1,266 babies in boarding homes during the Year. These babies were under our supervision.

Nurses' Activities

During the Year, the nurses made 17,402 injections against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 4,542 vaccinations against scarlet fever, 622 "Whooping" infections against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, and 271 Patch Tests (Tuberculin) to children under two years of age. At Babies' Hospital - 1,266

In addition, there were 2 deaths under one year from scarlet fever and 1 from a fall. Patch Tests (TB) - 271





1959

The ... service for ... attending the 32 local parochial schools.

... children, ... by ... in the community.

... inspections. ... to ...

... All ... only if ... reactions are required to complete the immunization series.

... or clinics.

... phases of health at these meetings.

In ... help resolve the problems.

During the ... Guidance ...



About 1/2 of the school children have some form of dental defect. Many of these children are treated by their private dentists, while by 1,769 of them, 1,763 were treated at the City dental clinics.

It is interesting to note that a fourth grade lad who is defective in vision, was taken over to the City dental clinic, 10,117 for dental treatment. He was not a dental patient.

143 children were taken over to the City dental clinic at the Division of Health eye clinic. Glasses were prescribed for 110.

	<u>Defects Found</u>	<u>Defects Corrected or Remedied</u>
Dental	5,341	7,339*
Vision	2,341	2,545*
Skin	828	824
Nose and Throat	634	1,023*
Cardiac	140	93
Pediculosis	216	291*
Nutrition	509	161
Personal Hygiene	356	428*
Ear - Hearing	277	94
Orthopedic - Posture	141	67
Other Illnesses and Conditions, such as, Defective Speech, Emotional Disorders, etc.	5,045	4,086

\*Denotes defects previously found which were corrected or remedied.

#### Summary of School Health Activities

Growth Survey, including height-weight, screening of vision, hearing, inspection of teeth, skin, posture, personal hygiene, etc. (nurse health appraisals)	21,414
Examinations by physicians in school	8,207
Examinations and Treatment by private dentists (and City dental clinics)	1,443
Examinations and treatment by private dentists	1,447
Examinations and treatment by City dental clinics	1,763
Class Inspections and Health Lectures given by the nurses (total number of children)	65,179
Home Visits and Telephone Calls	10,777



School Exclusions for various reasons	5,207
Number of Children given first-aid	25,437
Number of one- and two-grades given in secondary schools (about 20 girls in each senior class)	217
Audiometric Screening Tests done by nurses	5,296
Hearing Losses found	226
Massachusetts Division Screening Tests done by 3 optometrists	3,496
Number of Visual Defects found	891
Vaccinations, Immunizations, and Testing	
Smallpox Vaccinations	90
Diphtheria-Whooping Cough-Tetanus Injections	111
Schick Tests	239
Positive Schicks found	38
Tuberculosis Vollmer Patch Tests	4,446
Positive Patch Tests found	163
Diphtheria-Whooping Cough-Tetanus Booster Doses	1,236
Salk Vaccine Poliomyelitis Inoculations	13,573



VENEREAL DISEASE BUREAU

Edmond Edelson, M.D., Physician-in-charge

The trend of increasing numbers of cases of infectious syphilis established in 1957 and continued through 1958 was in further evidence during 1959. This trend is typical of that seen in most of the larger cities throughout this Country and in other areas where accurate statistics are maintained. The totals of the number of patients treated at our Clinic for early syphilis during the past three years is shown in the accompanying table.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Primary	6	20	34
Secondary	8	16	45
Early Latent	<u>40</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>85</u>
Totals of Early Syphilis	54	105	164

Patients treated for the later stages of syphilis in our Clinic during 1957, 1958 and 1959 totaled respectively 251, 239 and 417. This latter increase was due to increased utilization of industrial surveys conducted by factory help and safety departments in cooperation with our Division. Also contributing to the finding of these late stages of syphilis was a closer liaison between the Hartland Medical Center and our Division. Finally, an active follow-up program of the patients with early and late syphilis led to a discovery of many of these later stages of non-infectious syphilis.

The increase in infectious syphilis while in accord with national trend was also brought about by a rapid follow-up investigative procedure in which all the contacts named by the infected individuals were promptly sought out and brought in for testing and indicated treatment. Many of these individuals were associated in clubs, frequently in homosexual groups. However, the bulk of these infected individuals were late teenagers and young adults who had contracted the disease from infected partners of the opposite sex. The simplified treatment of syphilis discussed in last year's report where one injection will render non-infectious and cure almost every patient with uncomplicated syphilis was continued successfully during 1959. It is obvious, however, that in spite of the simplified and effective forms of therapy now available, diligent investigative and follow-up procedures will be necessary if the present trend of increasing incidence of infectious syphilis is not to get out of control.

Gonorrhea did not demonstrate the sudden rapid increase in the rate of infection which it showed in 1958. However, it did retain a very active degree of endemicity. Active investigative work has been continued through 1959, and educational programs, particularly to late teenagers and young individuals will again be fostered for the means of educating the likely candidates for both syphilis and gonorrhea as to means of prevention and availability of therapy as a means for decreasing the incidence of these infections.

Our Department of Dermatology continued on a very active basis rendering 6,510 treatments, clinic visits and enrolling 2,291 new patients. Our program of cooperation with the school authorities and the various institutions in the City of Chicago in its various aspects was continued through 1959. Some of these institutions were visited by our staff in an attempt to clear out foci of various contagious diseases. Our Clinic also cooperated in a National program in 1959. An attempt has been made to decrease and perhaps even abolish ringworm infections of the scalp as a disease of any importance.





CLINIC REPORT

		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
<u>SYPHILIS</u>					
Total New Patients		582	305	344	561
Total Patients Treated		5463	3892	2490	2245
Treatments Given		5404	4539	3726	2214
New Cases Reported from Newark		899	1318	875	959
Patients Dismissed Arrested or Cured		1579	1421	934	842
Patients put on Rest		613	469	292	204
<u>GONORRHEA</u>					
New Patients - Male		911	756	1142	1117
New Patients - Female		227	237	247	109
Total New Patients		1138	1193	1389	1226
Patients Treated - Male		256	1459	1762	1715
Patients Treated - Female		1345	1399	1396	676
Total G.C. Patients Treated		2501	2858	3158	2391
Total Visits G.C.		6741	6699	7460	6223

SOURCES OF INFECTION

Named	646	1164	1757	1189
Found and Examined	523	721	1219	702
Found Infectious	168	248	277	238

SKIN CLINIC

1958	New Cases - 2349	Treatments - 6400
1959	New Cases - 2291	Treatments - 6510



HEALTH LABORATORIES

These laboratories make food, milk and water examinations for the Health Division, and diagnostic tests for local hospitals, physicians and Health Division Clinics.

Carl Cordasco, B.S., Reg. Ph.C. - Chief Supervisor  
 Meyer Levy, B.Sc. - Chief Serologist  
 Sara Rothberg, B.A. - Chief Chemist  
 Fred Coltrill - Chief Bacteriologist

<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>SEROLOGICAL &amp; HEMATOL.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
Diphtheria Cult.	84	1	Presar. Tests V.D.R.L.	3966	156
T.B. Sputa	3333	193	Pre-natal Tests "	2385	93
Typhoid Stool Tests	76	11	Domestics "	2198	170
Dysentery (Stool)	71	4	Priv. Doctors "	9215	610
Ova & Parasites (Stool)	101	12	Dispensary "	3338	362
Darkfields	84	14	Ven. Dis. Clin. "	3843	1357
Typh. Blood	16	0	Quantit. Tests "	1859	1389
Brain Exam. (Rabies)	54	0	Hospital tests "	11,199	1191
Vincent Angina Smears	172	61			
Trich. Vag.	806	149	Total V.D.R.L.	38,003	5328
Gonorrhoea Smears	6923	1847			
Gonorrhoea Cultures	1986	53			
Exam. for Und. Fever	7	1			
Ophthalmic Con.	125	12	Conf. Kolmer Wassermans	5142	
Water Examinations	174		RH Fact. Determ. (Rh pos)	5126	
Milk & Cream Exam.	3519		RH Fact. Determ. (Rh neg)	418	
Shell Fish Exam.	22		Spinal Fluids (Wass)	813	
Froz. confections exam.	117		Heter. Antib. Determin.	15	
Misc. Foods & Other Exams- Swabs for utensils, rinse water, pollen cts.			Misc: Urines, Sed. Rate, C.B.C., Gold Curve, Cell Ct., Bld. Sugars		
T.B. Cultures, etc.	1182		Bl. & Clot. time, etc)	7091	
Total	19,152		Total	18,605	

CHEMICAL

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>Total</u>	Notes: Special examinations for added water in meat and sausage, added sulphites and benzoates, excessive fat content in meats; artificial coloring and flavor- ing; analyses for conformity to labeling, oils, as well as routine tests of swimming pool water.
Milk samples	1844	
Cream samples	601	
Ice Cream Samples	105	
Water samples	12	
Swimming pool samples	122	
Meat samples	207	
Miscellaneous samples	150	
Phosphatase tests for milk Past.	2445	
Total	5486	Total Tests - all Labs. 81,246





